



British Enter Lens Suburbs, Take Peronne; Yanks Strike in Belgium, Gain at Juvigny; Wilson Tells Labor This Is Its Own War

Whole Nation Now Enlisted With One Aim, He Declares

President in Labor Day Message Tells How Scope of War Has Broadened

Fighting for All Free Men Cherish

Workers Held To Be Just as Important in Winning Victory as Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—All Americans are addressed as fellow enlisted men of a single army of many parts but commanded by a single obligation, by President Wilson in a Labor Day message made public to-night at the White House. The object is to win "the war of all wars which labor should support, and support with all its consecrated power."

At first, the President says, this hardly seemed more than a war of defense against military aggression; now it is clear that it is more than a war to alter the balance of power of Europe; that Germany is striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes. Labor Day, 1918, therefore, is supremely important, he declares, because:

"The laborer is not only as much needed as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began."

Text of Message

The President's message follows: "My fellow citizens, Labor Day, 1918, is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object.

"We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which, if we were to lay down, no rifle would be of any use.

"And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force.

To Make People Free

"But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes."

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Germany's Fate Hangs Upon Single Battle, Says Von Hindenburg

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a birthday telegram to Chancellor von Hertling, says:

"Germany is fighting a bitter battle. In ever-renewed attacks our enemies are attempting to enforce a decisive breakthrough, in which they have up to the present failed. They will continue their useless attempts. "A severe battle has still to be fought. The German people know what is at stake. They know that on the battlefields of France and Flanders the German army is defending the sacred ground of the Fatherland. Recent announcements by enemy statesmen show purely and simply the will to annihilation and demonstrate to all of us the fate which Germany has to expect if she is not victorious in this battle.

"I have great confidence that the Fatherland stands united behind the fighting troops, in order to break the insolence of our enemies."

Hertling Prays For Peace by Understanding

German Chancellor in a Speech Expresses Con- cern Over the Outlook

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, expressed to-day anxiety over the outlook in an address to a delegation of representatives of the Catholic Students' Union.

According to a Berlin dispatch, the Chancellor spoke of the sacrifices and the demands of war, and declared significantly that in addition to the sacrifices of blood, from which hardly any family had been entirely spared, "there are difficulties of food and clothing and manifold deprivations at the present time, and I am anxious concerning the outlook for the future."

War, the Chancellor said, was and is the greatest possible experience for the nation. It manifests itself, he continued, among Germany's enemies in the form of hatred "bordering on insanity," while among the Germans it displays its effects, principally internally, in strengthening the inclination to criticism against the government and its measures.

Danger of Internal Strife

This criticism intensified party antagonism, the Chancellor added, and he warned the students that "therein, gentlemen, there is undoubtedly danger."

The Chancellor continued: "Not that there is any real convulsion in the life of the state to be feared from this. Our German nation is in its overwhelming majority too clear sighted and intelligent for that. But there is danger, owing to the impression caused among our enemies. They dream of an impending internal collapse, they construct their stronghold of victory thereon, and for its sake prolong the war.

"What We Need Is Cohesion" "There is, therefore, in this matter special need for a remedy. What we need is united and firm cohesion between the Emperor and empire and the government and the people, so that it may be clear to the outside world and may not be obscured by a cloud of differences of opinion expressed in writing or by word of mouth."

It was every one's duty to contribute to this end and assist in strengthening "the united front at home," said the Chancellor, adding:

"The army command regards the military situation with complete calm and confidence, even though it has been obliged, for strategic reasons, to withdraw our lines at several points. Our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset of the enemy arms until our adversaries perceive that they cannot destroy us and are therefore on their part ready for an understanding.

"This day shall come, because it must come if Europe is not to bleed to death and European culture sink into the misery of barbarism. We implore the Almighty, who hitherto so clearly has stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for this day."

Jeers Greet Few Violators Of Gasless Day

Gasolene-Saving Measure Generally Observed in New York

Newsboy's Taunt Starts Small Riot

Stray Autoist at Battery Gives Up Intended Trip to Staten Island

New York City climbed aboard the autoist's equivalent of the "water wagon" yesterday morning and stuck there with fair success throughout the first "gasless Sunday" that ever dawned on these shores since the original Adam of all motorcraft toiled his way up Fifth Avenue.

Fuel Administrator Garfield's official request that gasolene be saved as one more war measure apparently hit the public conscience of the metropolis. From the outlying regions of the city came reports that the great motor highways, which on Sundays team with automobiles of all descriptions were virtually deserted.

Where hundreds of thousands of automobiles and motorcycles are ordinarily in use on Sundays, burning up fuel now needed for airplanes and tanks and other war craft, there were only scores yesterday. And these scores of motorcars carried the most unpopular and most unhappy pleasure seekers that were ever seen abroad in New York City. In a few cases demonstrations against automobile parties verged on riots.

Violators Jeered

All automobile parties that looked like pleasure parties were greeted by catcalls and hoots far and wide. Even soldiers in autos were not immune to sarcasm from newsboys and other youngsters, who made it their business to enforce Fuel Administrator Garfield's request. In a few instances old and useless eggs and tomatoes accompanied the remarks of America's youth. The motorist's lot was not a happy one.

Fifth Avenue displayed perhaps the greatest number of taxicabs and automobiles. They passed along this polite thoroughfare with comparative impunity, but not without unfriendly stares from persons along the sidewalk.

Long Island motor highways were practically deserted. Along these roads only a scattered few cars were seen, while on former Sundays motors glided back and forth by the thousand from early morning till long after midnight.

It was an ideal day for motoring. A cloudless sky and a cool early autumn breeze conspired to tempt the man who owned anything on wheels to take to the road. But it required a brave man to venture forth in a gasolene-driven vehicle.

The police hardly lifted a finger to prod the conscience of the selfish. They did not have to do so. That part of the day's programme was attended to by several thousand young men in knee breeches, bare feet and endowed with maximum lung power and minimum modesty.

"Slacker!" "Hun lover!" "Kaiser-ite!" were some of the yells which greeted the few automobile parties that ventured out. The newsboys, whose patriotism lies close to the surface and extends all the way to the marrow, forgot all about their papers when they saw what appeared like a "joy-riding" group. Down at the Battery and other ferry points where automobiles sought egress to the country the newsies enjoyed the best opportunities for baiting the gasolene slackers.

Near Riot at Battery

At the Battery one of these demonstrations led up to a dramatic climax which threatened to end in a riot.

A newsboy named George Miller, living at 24 Washington Street, advanced to an automobile containing several men and women. They were bound for St. George and were waiting for the

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John D., Saving "Gas," Takes Coach to Church

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—John D. Rockefeller was one of those to conserve gasolene to-day. He ordered his coachman to get out a team this morning and drove to Pocantico Hills to church. Yesterday, when Broadway was lined with automobiles, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., were the only ones on the highway behind horses.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family had just returned from Seal Harbor.

Spain Orders Interned Hun Ships Seized

Another U-Boat Sinking Drives Government to Drastic Action

(By The Associated Press)
MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Spanish government to-night decided to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines.

Foreign Minister Dato announced at a meeting of the Cabinet to-night that the Spanish steamship *Ataz-Mendi*, carrying coal from England to Spain, had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the vessel was saved.

A semi-official note issued after a meeting of the Cabinet said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Cabinet of the sinking of the Spanish steamer *Caraca* on August 22, and that he had asked the Spanish Consul at Cardiff, where the survivors were landed, to telegraph full details of the sinking.

The Minister of the Interior gave the Cabinet the names of certain newspapers which had refused to obey the censorship. The minister was instructed to appeal to the patriotism of these papers and to apply the law strictly "if they were unwilling to listen to his advice."

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Announcement was made by Foreign Minister Dato to-day that it had been decided to transform the food commissariat into a food ministry.

Repeated Indignities Slowly Weaned Spain From Pro-Germanism

Feeling in Spain against Germany has increased rapidly with the repeated disregard by German submarine commanders of Spanish rights on the high sea and the failure of the Berlin government to respect the demands of King Alfonso's government or to keep agreements made with it.

Spain has objected not only to the sinking of Spanish ships engaged in neutral trade, but has had serious cause for protest to Berlin in the violation of Spanish territorial waters by German U-boats. On two occasions submarines have sunk ships of other nations within Spanish waters and have interfered with traffic which was not on the high seas.

Lenine, Shot by Girl, Is Reported Dead, Then Alive

LONDON, Sept. 1.—While Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, who was shot twice by an assassin Friday night at Moscow, has died of his wound, according to a telegram from Petrograd received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen, Russian wireless reports of his condition dated Saturday continue to be received.

The latest official news concerning the condition of Lenine comes in the form of two bulletins by Russian wireless, timed 7:30 and 8:30, Saturday evening, respectively. These bulletins state that his general condition is good, that immediate danger is past and that no complications have arisen.

A medical bulletin issued at 11 o'clock Saturday morning at Petrograd and received here by Russian wireless service says that Lenine had a disturbed night.

The Russian newspaper "Pravda" says, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, that the Premier was shot by a

Americans at Juvigny Make Two-Mile Gain

600 Prisoners and 2 Guns Taken by Pershing's Men Near Soissons

Artillery Blasts Way Through Enemy Ranks

Thirty French Tanks Par- ticipate in Attack; German Positions Obliterated

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 1.—The American troops in their drive beyond Juvigny last night and to-day advanced about two miles and captured nearly 600 prisoners, together with considerable war supplies.

Again the German defences north of Soissons have been cracked by the Americans, who to-night have made secure their new positions near Tertiary-Sornay and on a line along the Bethuncourt-Soissons road.

The Americans are still at the apex of the Allied forces in that part of the general front, and the commanding officer, the French General Mangin, to-day supplemented his messages of congratulation, expressing to the American commander admiration for his units' work and frankly admitting slight surprise that troops comparatively new should have conducted themselves with such dash and brilliancy.

The advance from Juvigny began at 4 o'clock Saturday, and the Americans had gained their objective by 9 o'clock at night. Ragged points in the new line were smoothed out to-day.

In addition to the 600 prisoners two pieces of artillery were captured and a great number of machine guns and trench mortars. Trenches, shell holes and the open field were strewn with German dead.

Field Day for Americans

The drive forward from the positions north and south of Juvigny proved a field day for the Americans and their allies, the French. The artillery blasted a way through the enemy ranks, tearing down defences and leveling the ground, while Allied planes maintained complete and uninterrupted connection by radio with battery commanders throughout the engagement.

The infantry, when called upon for its part in the dramatic venture, responded like veteran troops after a long period of rest, and with enthusiastic shouts began the pursuit of the Germans who were not caught in the terrific barrage.

With the infantry went the tanks, and it was a different story from that when they first advanced against Juvigny. Two companies, thirty tanks, had been detailed for the work. They were light, two-man French tanks, capable of a speed over rough ground of ten or fifteen miles an hour, and almost as easily handled as an automobile. Their work was performed admirably and full advantage was taken by the advancing troops.

When the order for the advance was given the Americans leaped out of

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Americans in First Belgian Fight Take Town of Voormezele

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, Sept. 1.—For the first time Americans troops fought on Belgian soil to-day. They captured Voormezele and were engaged in the operations elsewhere in the same locality.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says he hears that the Americans, besides taking Voormezele, have captured several strong positions between Voormezele and Ypres.

U. S. Strategy Defeats Foe's Picked Troops

Germans Hurl Back From Juvigny Position They Were Ordered to Hold

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS NORTH OF SOISSONS, Aug. 31 (Delayed).—Facing absolutely fresh German troops hurriedly brought from reserve positions north of Noyon, American forces in a foot-by-foot struggle under terrific machine gun and artillery resistance completed the capture of a strongly held stone quarry at the village of Juvigny to-day.

The battle was conducted under the sternest conditions of warfare, and is one of the most admirable illustrations of American fighting ability yet shown in the war.

Two German divisions opposed the same American unit within three days. The first, the 7th Prussian Division, terribly drubbed, was hastily withdrawn and replaced by the 23rd Division on Friday. This division not only suffered the heaviest losses in the last twenty-four hours, according to prisoners' statements, but was unable to hold the line which it had been ordered to hold at all costs.

Ready to Push On

The Americans early to-day, after the conquest of Juvigny and a goodly slice of territory to the eastward in the direction of the Bethune-Soissons Road, are again ready for a continuance of the action, which the enemy undoubtedly is not so well prepared to receive. The enemy again, however, is throwing fresh reserve elements into his line, according to information received as this is being written, in a dugout within a short distance of Juvigny.

At 5:30 a. m., two hours ago, a heavy German shell—one of hundreds that were thrown in this area during the night—landed in the midst of 189 prisoners captured at Juvigny and gathered here on their way to the rear after having been interrogated. A few American soldiers guarding the group narrowly escaped the fragments of the missile, whose powerful explosion hurled men and rocks in every direction, killing six outright and wounding twenty-three.

An American officer and the Tribune correspondent, who were asleep within twenty yards of the explosion, awakened, first heard the screams of the wounded "Feldgrauen," and as they hurriedly reached the scene and were able to see through the smoke discovered the prisoners scattering in every direction.

Those able to flee left their own wounded in a panic, to be cared for by American Red Cross men, while they scattered down the hillside into brush and rock gullies. They were brushed up with the greatest difficulty. Many, terror-stricken, hoisted their hands a second time when approached, thinking their own shell had been the American method of dealing with prisoners after they were of no further use to them.

Others cursed their officers who had escaped capture by flight originally at Juvigny, saying the officers knew their whereabouts and were shelling them intentionally. Several scores were found after a search hidden in a small cave in the hillside, from where they emerged after being ordered out by a recaptured "Feldwebel."

Meanwhile in the American casualty station the screams and moans of the German wounded as their injuries were being dressed were in the sharpest contrast to the silent stoicism,

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Haig on Somme Gains Two Miles On 15-Mile Front

Voormezele and Other German Strongholds Fall Before Anglo-American Onslaughts in Flanders, While Pershing's Men Near Soissons Drive Foe Back 2 Miles

Australians in Surprise Attack Completely Clear Thiepval Ridge

57,318 Teutons, 657 Cannon, 1,000 Trench Mortars and More Than 5,700 Machine Guns Captured by Haig's Men in One Month of Fighting

September 2, 1:30 A. M.

Foch's armies yesterday continued to drive forward at many points between Ypres and Soissons, capturing Péronne, entering the suburbs of Lens and taking nearly twenty other villages and about 3,500 prisoners. The British advanced more than a mile on the tip of the Lys salient and nearly two miles on a fifteen-mile front between Bapaume and Péronne. The French and Americans north of Soissons captured two villages.

The Americans advanced two miles in their sector north of Soissons last night and to-day. They took 600 prisoners, making their total captures in this battle about 1,000. Americans, fighting for the first time on Belgian soil, captured Voormezele. Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, was retaken, indicating a spread to the north of the German withdrawal movement.

By a surprise attack on Péronne the Australians quickly ejected the enemy from the city and its suburbs of St. Denis and Flamicourt. North of the city they swept forward from their dominating positions on Mt. St. Quentin and captured the spurs beyond. In this action over 2,000 prisoners were taken.

British Troops Clear Thiepval Ridge

British forces on their left swept clear the eastern reaches of Thiepval Ridge, captured Bouchavesnes and Rancourt and reached St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Further north they carried the heights before Bancourt and Fremicourt.

Between the Flanders and Picardy battlefields the enemy began a new retirement before Lens to keep pace with his retreats on either side. Fires both in this coal city and in the Armentières region in Flanders were observed. Apparently the enemy was burning stores there.

French Drive New Wedges Into Foe's Lines

Across the Ailette the French penetrated the wood southwest of Couchy-le-Chateau, and further south wrested the villages of Leury and Crecy-au-Mont from the enemy. The French took over 1,000 prisoners.

There was heavy artillery fighting along the German pocket above Noyon, where Debeney captured Rouy-le-Petit and threw his troops across the Somme Canal in line with the British at Péronne.

The British captured in the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5,750 machine guns and 1,000 trench mortars.

With the rapid straightening of the German line and the establishment of the enemy in new defences observers believe that a great new blow by Foch may be expected to fall soon.

Fires Blaze in Region of Lens When British Reach City's Outskirts

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Sept. 1 (6 p. m.).—Peronne, the railroad centre at the bend of the River Somme, taken by the Germans in their offensive of last March, was recaptured to-day by forces of Field Marshal Haig. The towns of Bullecourt and Morval also were captured by the British. The British have reached the suburbs of Lens. Large fires are burning in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentières. These are regarded as an indication of a further German retirement.

The British line in the Lys sector now runs as follows:

From Zillebeke to Voormezele, to Vuerstraet, to Lindenhoek, to La Creche, to Douliu, to the western edge of La Gorgue, a suburb of Estaires, to